Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

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Tax Revolt: Capitol Hill tenses for what many expect to be a knock-down, drag-out scrap in the House over the Kennedy tax bill. Signs indicate a genuine revolt against the Administration's failure to afford real tax relief to business and small investors.

Already, the news is out: despite Administration hints to the contrary, the tax bill gives no "liberalized" tax write-off for plant expansion. It simply offers the same old "investment credit" which both business and labor oppose—a "phony" measure produced in the last session and pigeonholed by the House. The present complicated proposal, businessmen agree, would stimulate no plant investment and would create more problems than it would solve. They say it is a monstrosity which even the best tax lawyer can't understand.

Congress, however, understands, calling it "Heller's dream." Walter W. Heller, JFK's chief economic adviser, does not now, and never did, want industrial growth via tax relief. Capitol Hill does not forget that it was Heller (under Truman) who urged the West German government, in 1951, to "tax and tax." (See HUMAN EVENTS, March 17, 1961.) Adenauer took the directly opposite course —free enterprise—with results in prosperity which have made the world gasp.

Despite Heller's advice a parliamentary phalanx is forming to give American business the same chance as West German industry received a decade ago. Under the leadership of tax-conscious Representative John W. Byrnes (R.-Wisc.), GOP House members and some conservative Democrats are fighting "Hellerism."

They seek to liberalize depreciation write-offs, eliminate the withholding tax on dividends and interest, halt rough treatment of American investors abroad and pass a real tax reform—one that would stimulate growth, give business a chance to compete with the world and reduce unemployment (something like the Herlong-Baker bill).

Observers believe that "Byrnes' dream" has a chance to supplant Heller's socialistic nightmare if the bulk of Southern Democrats resist White House lobbying and join the GOP House delegation in what might well prove the most constructive legislation of the year. Conservatives in Dixie are writing their Congressmen, telling them to get behind this GOP move.

Atomic Testing: Atomic scientists on a government agency preparing for possible atmospheric tests in the Pacific in April are severely criticizing the Administration for hampering the entire program.

To underscore the seriousness of the situation, Leonard Reiffel, a nuclear physicist who was a member of a recent planning committee of the US Defense Atomic Support Agency, called a press conference recently in Chicago to tell of the dangers inherent in the program as now planned. (The USDASA is a government body which conducts tests of weapons effects for the Department of Defense.)

Reiffel sternly warned that the "number of atmospheric tests has been too severely limited." They should be "doubled," he added. The Russians, he claimed, now have superior data as a result of their recent explosions. If the USSR "answers our planned series of tests with more high-altitude shots of their own and then signs a treaty . . . we will be locked out of testing again while they will have the data they need to guide them for years to come."

As a result of Reiffel's findings, his employer, Dr. Haldan A. Leedy, Director of the non-profit Armour Research Foundation, one of the largest independent physics groups in the US, has sent an urgent message to the President asking him to expand the testing program.

Conflict of Interest: A Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee last week queried Acting Secretary of State George W. Ball as to whether that New Frontiersman was potentially guilty of the same "conflict-of-interest" charge Democrats so eagerly tossed at Republicans during the Eisenhower Administration.

Representative Steven B. Derounian of New York raised the issue with this story: During the time the State Department's task-force report backing President Kennedy's trade revision bill (the subject on which Ball was called to testify before Ways and Means) was being compiled, the Acting Secretary's New York law firm had as clients the French government and various organizational units of Europe's Common Market.

At that time, before his appointment to State last year, Ball was a private citizen and an active member of the firm. He could not deny Derounian's assertion and thus, by his association with sources which would benefit from lowering of US tariff

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barriers, Ball is placed on the brink of a conflict of interest in an enormous enterprise which dwarfs anything of the sort for which any Ike Administration appointee was ever criticized by Democrats.

Additionally, Ball refused to state categorically that he is opposed to increased trade with Red nations.

B-70 Program: Legislators on the Hill are beginning to feel the Administration's determination to work out an eventual disarmament agreement with the Russians is the chief, but so far unspoken, reason behind the Kennedy stand to kill the manned-bomber program, including the RS-70 (the new designation for the B-70).

There is particular concern that President Kennedy, who during the campaign sharply criticized Ike for not voting enough B-70 funds, has refused to budget—and has no plan to spend—a single dime for manned-bomber combat planes. Retired Brigadier General Bonner Fellers, formerly General Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that Kennedy's policies were determined by Walt Whitman Rostow's November, 1960, talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

In these talks, the Russian claimed that manned bombers (first-strike weapons) were increasing world tensions. As a result, said Fellers, Kennedy agreed to abolish our manned bombers. Fellers' startling testimony has never been denied by the Administration.

Observers are alarmed, too, that despite the Soviets' breaking of the test-ban moratorium, the Administration apparently still seeks to appease the Soviet Union in this particular area of defense.

This was evidenced in a recent speech by Dr. Hans Bethe, a chief adviser to Kennedy who has played a key role in determining our atomic policies. On January 5, before a faculty group at Cornell University, Dr. Bethe stated: "The most promising and the most important area to start disarmament is in strategic delivery vehicles—large bomber planes and long-range missiles."

JFK Tariff Policy: The Administration was also on the congressional pan last week for allegedly giving Uncle Sam the short end of the stick in trade negotiations with the emerging European Common Market. In appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee last week, Administration spokesmen denied that the President's proposed trade revisions would prove detrimental to American industry and workmen.

But Republican Committee member John Byrnes of Wisconsin pointed out that American tariffs are already lower than duties levied by most other industrial nations. He intimated that a further lowering, tailored to Common Market designs, might well have a distressing effect on American domestic industry.

As an example, Byrnes pointed out that Western European tariffs on American autos—under the Common Market setup—will be 22 per cent, while the American tariff on European cars will be only six and a half per cent. Because of strong opposition to the President's tariff-cutting bill, it is expected to face major revision in committee before reaching the House floor for a vote.

Statistical Juggling: In pushing for New Frontier legislation, particularly the Urban Affairs plan, Administration and liberal forces have been constantly bandying about the figure that seven out of ten people today live in urban areas. Never qualifying the remarks, these propagandists for sweeping federal control over America's cities inevitably leave the impression that every "urban area" is a metropolis, piled high with juvenile delinquents, slums and traffic snarls.

This picture could not be further from the truth. As actually defined by the Census Bureau, an urban area today consists of a city with as few as 2,500 *people. Included in the definition of "urban" are* 5,000 *towns and cities: among them, such tiny population centers as Broken Bow* (3,482) *and Wahoo* (3,610)*, Nebraska, and Ajo* (7,049)*, Arizona.*

Moreover, the definition of an urban area has been constantly manipulated by the Bureau. In 1950, for example, the Bureau changed the definition to include areas outside incorporated cities. As a result of this statistical sleight-of-hand, the Census Bureau included 12 million more people in urban areas in the recent census than would have been included by the Bureau using the definition before 1950. (The increase of 12 million is admitted by the Census Bureau and its proof can be found in the 1961 *Statistical Abstract,* page 23.)

Despite the propaganda of mushrooming cities, today there are only five cities in the United States with populations in excess of one million and in four of these the population decreased between 1950 and 1960. Figures show that only 15.9 per cent of the people live in cities of over 500,000 population and a total of only 30 per cent live in the larger cities and their metropolitan areas.

Therefore, approximately 70 per cent of the people still live in smaller cities, towns and rural areas—a figure directly contrary to what the New Frontiersmen have claimed.

Trading with Reds: The now famous Ball report which calls for an expansion of Red trade with the enemy may develop into one of the GOP's hottest campaign issues in the fall elections. Senator Kenneth Keating (R.-N.Y.) has asked for a full scale investigation of this still secret document, partial contents of which were leaked to the New York *Times* on January 8.

In defiance of Congress' legal investigatory powers, Acting Secretary of State George W. Ball, who drew up the report, has refused to hand it over

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to either House or Senate committees probing trade with the enemy.

Whatever the outcome between the executive and Congress on this score, the American grass roots has shown a strong dislike for dealing with the Communuist bloc. Its unpopularity was demonstrated by the sprouting of the National Indignation Conventions which mushroomed after it was discovered the US was training Yugoslavian pilots in Texas.

When Representative Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.) recently spoke against trade with Poland, his speech inspired Seattle citizens to picket the Titan, a ship loaded with US goods bound for that Red nation. Other Republican Congressmen, including liberal Senator Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.), are finding the issue packed with popular appeal.

Aid to Poland has particularly incensed American citizens. Not only has the US licensed machinery for Poland recently, but the United Nations Special Fund, financed largely by US taxpayers and headed by Modern Republican Paul G. Hoffman, made a grant to Poland earlier this year. Yet at the same time the US and the UN Special Fund have been propping up Poland, the Warsaw government has been shipping arms and other war goods to North Vietnam for the express purpose of helping Ho Chi Minh crush the pro-Western forces in South Vietnam, where American soldiers have been killed on reconnaissance missions.

The agreement between Poland and Vietnam, known to the State Department, was arrived at last July when North Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong visited Poland.

CIA General: President Kennedy has appointed General Marshall S. Carter to be Deputy Director of CIA, under Director John A. McCone. Senators had wanted the President to name General Arthur Trudeau, formerly head of Military Intelligence, but to no avail.

Carter, so far as can be discovered, has had no intelligence experience—indeed from his record seems to have been an expert on anti-aircraft guns.

HUMAN EVENTS consulted a certain retired General, formerly high in intelligence, who is also known as an especially profane old warrior. When we asked him if Carter would make a good military chief of Central Intelligence, he replied: "If he does, then I'd make a good Chief of Chaplains." He added that Carter is simply a former henchman of General George C. Marshall and that this brings the military chief of CIA into line with the Marshall-Acheson-Truman crowd which lost China to the Reds.

Military opinion—now that the top-level of CIA is set—seems to be that the replacement of the Allen Dulles team by McCone, *et al.*, offers no hope for improvement over what was regarded as a disastrous operation. One of the key civilian figures often blamed for Allen Dulles' boo-boos is Robert Amory and he—it is indicated—remains. He is well known as a liberal.

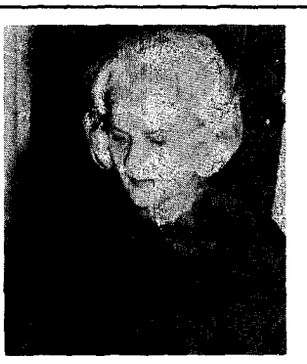
NCWC and Right Wingers: Many Roman Catholics have been aroused by publicity attendant on publication of a pamphlet authored by Reverend John F. Cronin, attacking so-called "extremists of the Right." The New York *Times* reported that the "Catholic Church began a national campaign" (with the pamphlet) against such groups.

Other papers were more careful, describing the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC) as simply a Catholic organization. Many Catholics challenge the NCWC's right to speak for the whole Church. The *Wanderer*, a national Catholic weekly published in St. Paul, Minnesota, in a leading editorial, March 8, remarked that Father Cronin "will be the first to admit that he does not speak for the 'Catholic Church.'"

The *Wanderer* editorial goes on to comment that apparently Father Cronin describes "extremists" as "those who frown on forced unionism; who criticize foreign aid to Communist and socialist countries; who point to failures of the United Nations; who fear that the federal government is leading the country to socialism; who believe that the danger of communism is more internal than external, etc. If this be so, then we must conclude that all conservatives, including many prominent members of the Catholic hierarchy, are 'extremists' who should be denounced as 'dishonest and divisive'; people who 'sow distrust at a time when national unity is imperative'; crackpots who 'weaken our democracy' and paralyze American diplomacy.'

"I submit that, although these and similar sweeping accusations appear in the pamphlet published by the NCWC, they are silly and preposterous just the same . . . ," says the editorial.

The *Wanderer* editorial further asserts that Father Cronin does not speak for Cardinal McIntyre (of Los Angeles) "whose warnings about the dangers of UNESCO and similar liberal pets are well known to all"; nor for Cardinal Spellman of New York "who on December 10, 1961, urged 'all Americans to intensify their anti-Communist programs'"; nor for Cardinal Cushing (of Boston) who on December 6, 1961, warned that "unless Americans are careful, they would soon find themselves in the clutches of a socialist state . . .'"



MARY E. BABCOCK, Columnist, Johnstown, Ohio: "One of the biggest events in my life during 1961 was being introduced to HUMAN EVENTS. I write a column for a small town newspaper and need to keep informed. This journal is indispensable. I had been giving much thought to what was happening to the free press in America. I believe that HUMAN EVENTS gives me the facts."

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"King John": A Florida Democrat has charged President Kennedy with "intervention" in the Florida Democratic Senatorial primary to be held May 8. He is Douglas Voorhees of Miami, who is opposing incumbent Senator (and Kennedy crony) George Smathers for the nomination.

Voorhees had requested the President, by telegram, to stay neutral when speaking at a recent $100-a-plate Democratic dinner in Florida. JFK, however, came out for Smathers, while candidate Voorhees says he had a hard time even getting himself into the dinner. Voorhees commented that JFK "is building up his personal power at the taxpayers' expense. At this rate, he will soon be known as King John."

In addition, Kennedy drew the ire of Democratic State Representative David C. Eldridge because he also endorsed incumbent Representative Dante Fascell, whom Eldridge opposes in the primary. "I protest most vigorously your intrusion into a local Democratic congressional primary," Eldridge wrote JFK.

Recalled is that in 1961 Kennedy lent his weight to the purge of Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio by New York liberal Democrats. Such maneuvers also recall how Roosevelt in 1938 tried to intervene in state and local contests. Resultant voter hostility made FDR more careful thereafter to keep out of party primaries.

Our No Win Policy: Charges by Senators Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) and Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) that the Administration is pursuing a "no-win" policy against the Communists have obviously stung the Democrats sharply as they are now vigorously trying to refute the accusation. But even as the denials poured forth, Secretary of State Dean Rusk in his recent press conference apparently placed the Administration behind a stalemate policy in the burgeoning war in Vietnam.

The liberal Washington *Post* headlined the report of the news conference: "US Seeks to Allay Russian Fear on Extent of Role in S. Viet Nam." Veteran *Post* reporter Chalmers M. Roberts, who wrote the news story and is close to the Administration, went on to say that although Rusk said nothing flatly, his "aim was to get over the idea that the US had no intention of moving north of the 17th parallel which divides free South Vietnam from Communist Vietnam . . ." In short, the ghost of Korea now stalks in Southeast Asia once again.

While the Secretary of State has appeared tough on certain matters, his policy toward Asia has always been on the soft side. In 1951, Rusk, who had been appointed by Dean Acheson as Assistant Secretary of State, came out flatly against MacArthur's policy of attempting to win the Korean War by hitting the Communist supply bases north of the Yalu River. Rusk was behind the firing of MacArthur and expressed the opinion that the General's strategy to win the Korean War would have "led to disaster." (HUMAN EVENTS pointed out Rusk's views in its December 22, 1960, issue.)

Press: Senator John Tower (R.-Tex.), who has appealed to the Associated Press to match its recent reportage on "Thunder on the Right" with a similar job on the Left, say's he's getting some action. Frank Starzel, general manager of the AP, has told Tower that such a follow-up is logical and that he has under preparation a comprehensive treatment of the other side, "with specific emphasis on the Americans for Democratic Action."

Freedom on TV: More evidence emerges that the liberals are all for freedom of speech on the airwaves—as long as it means freedom of expression for liberals but not for conservatives.

In January, NBC-TV presented a "White Paper" report on the welfare policies of Newburgh, New York, as initiated last July by City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell. Mitchell launched a program to toss loafers off the relief rolls and require able-bodied male reliefers to work for the city. Narrated by left-leaning commentator Chet Huntley, the program was a "soap opera" depicting relief clients as helpless victims of the heartless Mitchell.

Charging that the program was "loaded," Newburgh asked NBC for equal time to give the other side of the story. But the network refused, informing the city that "circumstances do not warrant a grant of time for Newburgh."

Last week City Manager Mitchell told HUMAN EVENTS: "The network's original intent was to do just what they did: put us in a bad light. They have avoided my challenges to go over the entire footage filmed and put together a program which would show our side. They have avoided my challenge to take an unbiased poll of the popularity of our program in the city.

"We have now appealed to the Federal Communications Commission to grant us the equal time we feel we are due."

• Last week actor Ronald Reagan, a staunch California conservative, charged that leftists were waging a letter-writing campaign to keep a two-part anti-Communist play off the "General Electric Theatre." Starring Reagan and Jeanne Crain, the play concerns the anti-Red activities of a California housewife. The second half will be shown this Sunday. "I have no intention of knuckling under," Reagan said.

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Fulton Lewis Nears All-Time Record

'Voice of Conservatism' to Mark 25th Year on Air

A TALL, DARK-HAIRED, confident Washingtonian will set a record unique in the annals of American radio late this year. On December 28, 1962, Fulton Lewis, Jr., will celebrate his 25th anniversary at the microphones of the Mutual Broadcasting System. For a quarter of a century, Lewis will have broadcast his famed political commentary at the same hour, on the same network, each night.

This is not only a record of longevity. Lewis is without question the Voice of American Conservatism. Today he stands at the pinnacle of a fantastic career.

The Lewis broadcasts are beamed to millions of listeners across the country, carried to every corner of the nation by hundreds of stations affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System and several score not so affiliated.

Few commentators compete with him for audience.

The independent rating service "Pulse" recently surveyed the New York Metropolitan Area, where 29 stations vie for some 15 million listeners. Figures compiled by the organization—long respected in the trade for its accuracy—show Lewis to be far and away the leading commentator in number of listeners. In an area renowned for its political "liberalism," Lewis easily outpolled Edward P. Morgan, John Daly, Lowell Thomas and Morgan Beatty.

He also is No. 1 in other areas such as Richmond, Virginia, Savannah, Georgia, and Bangor, Maine, to mention but a few.

Tributes to Lewis as an American of the first rank continue to grow. Only months ago, he was awarded the Bill of Rights Defense Gold Medal presented annually by the American Legion's Wall Street Post. It was an honor previously given such outstanding American patriots as Francis Cardinal Spellman, General A. C. Wedemeyer and former President Herbert Hoover.

Winner of Many Honors

To name a few other honors accorded commentator Lewis: the DuPont Radio Commentator award, the American Jewish League Against Communism award, the Boy Scouts of America award, the Catholic War Veterans award, the Distinguished Service Award of Sigma Delta Chi (professional journalistic society) and the American Legion Auxiliary award.

Recognized as America's leading conservative commentator, Lewis continues to win accolades for his hard-digging news reporting.

FULTON LEWIS, JR.

He gathers his own news, writes his own news. His fearless reporting and exposes of bad situations, wherever he finds them, have led to such prompt action that no one takes his criticism lightly. His first-class investigations have led to some first-class battles.

Months before the abortive Cuban invasion, Lewis told his audience of CIA bungling, of State Department foolhardiness. Trips to Miami and talks with Cuban leaders in exile convinced Lewis that the invasion could not succeed as planned. The editor of *Variety*—the show business bible—wrote of Lewis' scoop:

> **"All of the programs on the Cuban situation have been exciting listening and first-rate radio commentary. The fact that Lewis was in virgin territory; and covering a story not reported by other news media . . . added an air of excitement that comes only with exclusivity. Lewis had a clear beat on the story and made the most of it."**

Listeners across the country thrilled to Lewis' Cuban story, and demands for a congressional investigation grew as Lewis took to the microphone, night after night, to expose the pitiful attempts of little men in the State Department to cope with a Communist dictator 90 miles from America.

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The Louisville Story

By STUART PAINE

THE HUMAN EVENTS First Political Action Conference of January, 1961, sparked many of those attending and set them on courses which have, and will have, significant impact on the political climate of their individual communities.

In my personal case, the Conference set in motion a project which has, since June 19, 1961, given to Louisville and surrounding areas the much-needed "other side of the news."

Hearing and meeting Fulton Lewis, Jr., at the Conference made me decide to get him on the air so that thousands in Louisville could benefit from his fearless, unfettered, straight-forward reporting of the news.

Armed with the Lewis record of sales and accomplishment, I approached Radio Station WKYW and told its officials they were missing a bet by not having Lewis on the air. They agreed and began to search for a sponsor.

The third contact, a savings and loan association, bought the idea and the program on a 26-week contract. What have been the results of Lewis' Louisville exposure?

- **The sponsor quickly received 165 letters, only four of which were of a negative nature. Many of the others contained checks for new accounts.**
- **A petition signed by 47 workers at a local industrial plant was received which carried the headline, "Keep Fulton Lewis on the Air."**
- **Station WKYW has three firms—a paint manufacturer, a bedding company and another savings and loan association—anxious to support the show if the present sponsor should ever decide to drop Lewis.**

THE POLITICAL RESULTS have been very real indeed. Until Lewis appeared on local radio, there was a veritable blackout of the conservative position. Both Louisville newspapers are extremely liberal; the radio and TV stations carried few, if any, conservative spokesmen.

In a matter of months, the conservative and the Republican position has been markedly improved. Republicans captured the City Hall after 28 years of Democratic rule and strong progress was made for state races this year. To a large part this upsurge of conservative activity can be traced to one man, and one man only—Fulton Lewis, Jr.

A leading Senate Democrat reports that "in two decades of political life, I have never received the mail I did on this Cuban situation. And 90 per cent of it is directly attributable to Fulton Lewis. There is no other man in America with his power to get response."

It has been established that Lewis serves more individual sponsors and is heard in more individual localities than any other news commentator on his own or any network.

He is the inventor of the system whereby small-town radio stations can afford to handle national news programs at whatever cash outlay their local advertisers can bear. (The stations can cut in with spot announcements for a local insurance agency, a local factory, a local store with a message.)

Tributes from Sponsors

Sponsors across the land express gratitude to Lewis for the audience he commands.

California banker Joe Crail, Lewis' Los Angeles sponsor, says:

"In a period of six months, we received some 300 letters on our sponsorship of the Lewis program, the overwhelming majority of them favorable to our action. We have received $456,333 in new accounts directly attributable to the Lewis show. At the same time we have lost five accounts, amounting to some $20,000, for the same reason. We find ourselves way ahead on this score."

In Louisville, Kentucky, an interested conservative businessman noted that Lewis was off the air without a sponsor. In a matter of days, Stuart Paine found a sponsor who reports now that he is extremely gratified with results of his Lewis sponsorship. (See "The Louisville Story" by Stuart Paine on this page.)

Throughout the country, local firms report improved business—thanks to sponsorship of the Lewis program.

The Timken Roller Bearing Company has sponsored Lewis since 1956 in Canton and Columbus, Ohio. For years, the Home Brewing Company of Richmond, Virginia, has carried the Lewis commentary. In New York, sponsors line up to take spots on the Lewis show.

The words of Dallas sponsor James Landrum —whose savings and loan association chalked up a gain of $10 million after sponsorship of Lewis—are typical:

"I attribute this increase to our advertising and believe it substantiates an opinion that I have long held that conservative business institutions profit in dollars and cents by patriotic advertising."

* * *

Lewis, a dedicated Christian layman is vestryman of St. David's Episcopal Church of Wash-

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ington, D. C. He rarely, if ever, misses Sunday services.

Love of and proficiency in music accounted for Lewis' college education as he worked his way through the University of Virginia by playing the organ at the Lafayette Theater in Charlottesville. The University's football rallying "Cavalier Song" was written by Lewis.

In later years and continuing today, music has developed in Lewis a most interesting and unique hobby of building pipe organs. His first was built for a Methodist church in Hollywood, Maryland, where he also directed, robed and took on tour a nationally known childrens' choir a few years ago. Another organ was built for St. David's and an even larger one was constructed for the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

How rare, then, at any time and most particularly today, to find an individual who both professionally and through spare time hobbying gives and gives so that others may be not only better informed but more spiritually uplifted. Indeed, an extraordinary combination.

PRAISED AND DAMNED

By Booton Herndon

The power and influence of Lewis can be illustrated in many ways. In the 1952 Presidential campaign, when almost overwhelming pressure was brought to bear on General Eisenhower to drop his young vice-presidential nominee, Dick Nixon, it was Fulton who told the people what was going on, and the flood of letters, telegrams and phone calls that poured into the Presidential campaign train was the result.

When *Guideposts,* a religious magazine for all faiths, published an inspirational article on Lewis and he announced on his program that a free copy of the magazine would be sent to anybody who wrote for it, the requests came not by individual letters but by the mail-bag-full. During the metal shortage in World War II, he asked listeners to send in old keys. So many arrived that the very foundation of his Washington office building was endangered.

This prodigious pulling power has been built up over the years. Lewis' wry explanation is: "We never put 'em to sleep!" His listeners, however, know it goes deeper than that. They know his programs are more than sensational: they are sound, studied, and dedicated to the service of the nation.

Lewis has been attacked on the floor of Congress, in courts throughout the nation, in smoke-filled rooms from coast to coast. A President of the United States, speaking of Fulton, once said, "I'd like to shove a forty-five automatic where it would do the most good and pull the trigger." A Congressman once said, "Fulton Lewis, Jr., is the most dishonest reporter the American people have on the radio." For months he was banned from the White House. He has been sued repeatedly, for millions of dollars.

The most powerful newspapers and magazines have attacked Lewis—the New York *Times,* the Washington *Post, Time, Life* and *Newsweek,* to name a few. Radio commentators like Edward R. Murrow and Elmer Davis have been bitterly critical of his reports, and Drew Pearson named him one of the defendants in a six-million-dollar libel suit.

What *is* Fulton Lewis, Jr., anyway? What are his politics?

After 30 years on the sidelines in Washington, nearly two decades in the top level of radio commentators, he has formulated, and spoken, an opinion on almost every major issue.

Communists in government? He is bitterly, unalterably opposed. He knew well, over a long period of time, men like Alger Hiss, William Remington, Harry Dexter White, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and considered them arrogant and dangerous. He was fearful of what they said they would do if they ever got in power—and, they told him, it was their business to get into power. That is why Lewis has unqualified admiration for men like Senator Joseph McCarthy and Vice President Richard Nixon, who have long fought against traitors.

At the same time, Lewis defends the right of his left-wing adversaries to speak their opinions as vigorously as he would defend those far to the right —Westbrook Pegler, for instance. He is careful to point out that communism is not a simple economic belief, but the activity of a ruthless foreign nation dedicated to the enslavement of free peoples everywhere. Marxism, on the other hand, he considers an economic theory which any American has a perfect right to hold if he chooses.

What about organized labor? Fulton considers himself an unalterable friend of labor. He is proud of a citation given him by a United Mine Workers local. He was in favor of the intent of the National Labor Relations Act of twenty years ago to protect the right of the worker to organize, but he feels that this intent was abused, and that the Taft-Hartly Act was necessary to rectify the abuses.

Lewis has one bias—his patriotism. He loves America, believes in America. He would work tirelessly —and indeed he has—to better his country. He would fight relentlessly—and indeed he has—against the enemies of his country.

—Excerpts from *THE STORY OF FULTON LEWIS, JR.: PRAISED AND DAMNED,* Copyright 1954 by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., Reprinted, 1958, by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc.

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Reminiscing a Bit with Lewis . . .

FOR THREE DECADES as a Washington reporter, Fulton Lewis, Jr., has covered the politics of the nation and world. He has witnessed five Presidents, two wars, the rise of one totalitarian enemy, the destruction of another.

His intimate contacts with the great and near-great have made him one of the country's top political analysts—and one of its chief conservative spokesmen. On the occasion last year of his 24th anniversary on network radio, newsman Lewis reminisced:

"You know, ladies and gentlemen, it has been a long time and yet it doesn't seem long, looking back. There hasn't been time to be bored, or to be much concerned about where we were going; we were too busy trying to get there.

"But there have been some wonderful and amusing experiences, including that afternoon shortly before I went on the network when they told me I had been scheduled, and when I would begin and that my time would be 7 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. I was as thrilled as a small boy at a circus. Seven P.M. was the choicest time on all radio. So I went on and waited for the reaction and there was no reaction. Weeks and months passed and there wasn't even a fan letter. And it was only after a long, long time that I realized what the trouble was. My competition on the other three networks at that time was Amos and Andy, Easy Aces and Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, and I was the only person in radio stupid enough to take that time slot.

"It has been wonderful serving you over the years and we've had some wonderful crusades together . . . and we'll have a lot more of them, too, as the years roll on. And, thanks to your response and actions, most of those crusades produced results.

"Do you remember during World War II the investigation of the Hawaiian construction scandals; and the Canadian Canol Oil project which General Brehon B. Somervell claimed was tapping the richest oil field in the world and actually, in the end, produced less oil than it took to ship the equipment up there; and the Latin American highway scandals and the OPA price fiasco, particularly the case of the Three Little Swiss in San Francisco? The late President Roosevelt himself stepped in and stopped that one, calling in Chester Bowles personally to give the instructions.

Wonderful Experiences

"And, more recently, the Fund for the Republic and Radio Free Europe and the National Council of Churches, and State Department bungling in Cuba and the Congo, just to mention a few stories. They have all been wonderful experiences.

"And you have expressed yourself on frequent occasions, as the distinguished members of the Congress and the various administrations have found out. I remember on the occasion of the House vote on the Taft-Hartley Act, I read out over this microphone the 20 main provisions of that Act on two successive nights, with the suggestion that you take a postcard and address it to your congressman and then record your views, yes or no, on each provision from one to 20. There were more than two million responses on that occasion and the House Post Office was glutted for days.

"A lot has happened in these 24 years. There have been four Presidents, the rise of Adolf Hitler, World War II, the development of television, the invention of the atom bomb and then the hydrogen bomb, the dissolution of the British and French Empires, the rise of world communism, the conquest of outer space. It's hard to realize in this day of jet travel that one day back in 1943 I reported to you on an interview I had with Larry Bell of the Bell Aircraft Corporation in which he said that jet propulsion even faster than the speed of sound was coming and that his company was even then experimenting with the first jet engine for fighter planes. I remember hedging that story very carefully and attributing the whole thing to him, personally, because I wasn't prepared to stand for it on my own responsibility.

"Perhaps I have rambled a bit too long here, but it is fun to think back over the years and relive some of them again. It has been a wonderful experience, these past 24 years, and the future shall bring many more."

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Productions
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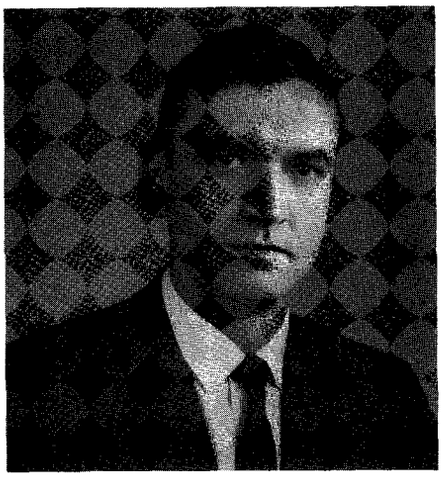
What One Gift Can Do

The Story of John Stormer

A graphic example of the effectiveness of gift subscriptions of HUMAN EVENTS sent to public libraries is the case of John Stormer of St. Louis, Missouri. In mid-December, 1960, Mr. Stormer, searching for information in a public library, ran across a single copy of HUMAN EVENTS on a reading table.



Three weeks later, he attended the first HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference, held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1961, and followed with attendance at the two succeeding conferences. Since then, he has been instrumental in establishing more than 50 political and anti-Communist study groups in the St. Louis area. He reads 13 weekly publications, listing HUMAN EVENTS as No. 1.

Not 16 months ago, Stormer confesses, he was an average, ill-informed, apathetic American. Today, because of a chance encounter with HUMAN EVENTS in a public library, he has become a working leader in his area for the cause of conservatism.

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Something for Nothing?

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FOR ORGANIZED LABOR and its friends in high places, the past few days have been jolting ones indeed. In New York City a hard-driving entrepreneur named Harry Weinberg, who recently took control of the deficit-ridden Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, lost no time in getting down to business. With a purposefulness that startled both the Transport Workers Union and its complacent cronies at City Hall, the company, having been refused a higher fare, began laying off help and cutting costs. In Washington, meanwhile, a Presidential Commission, after more than a year of study, submitted a shattering report on railroad featherbedding. Among many other recommendations, the document calls for the gradual discharge of firemen on dieselized freight trains—the superfluous third man—as well as eventual retirement for all hands at age 65.

As one might surmise, the Commission's handiwork elicited a mixed response. The five operating Brotherhoods promptly denounced it as "ill-conceived" and "obnoxious" and threatened to underscore their displeasure by going on strike. In turn, the Association of American Railroads, while welcoming the changes in work rules advocated by the report, deemed its proposals on wages and fringe benefits altogether too costly. Hence the ultimate extent of its impact, as well as the timing, remains a matter of doubt. What is clear, however, is that any effort to heed its counsel may well lead to trouble in an unexpected quarter, namely, in the Railroad Retirement Fund.

Even under existing practice, the Fund, which constitutes a kind of self-contained, industry-wide social security system, barely succeeds in matching current income to outgo. On an actuarial basis, it has plunged heavily into the red, to the point where its financial weakness has become a source of chronic concern to Congress and the White House. If its rolls should suddenly expand, in line with the Commission's report, the strain might grow acute. The Fund's plight, of course, directly involves the future well-being of those who earn their keep by working on the railroad. In addition, it carries a message for anyone who happens to hold a social security card. For it demonstrates once again that in the realm of welfare, as in any other sphere of human activity, one can't get something for nothing.

Such reactionary doctrine could win few converts back in the late Thirties, when the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts were passed. At the time, some of the nation's leading carriers were in bankruptcy; in an effort to preserve existing pension benefits, the lawmakers pooled the resources of the whole industry. Over the years, the number of people drawing railroad retirement checks—up to $280 monthly for a retired couple—has steadily increased, to approximately 825,000 as of the 1961 year-end. In its latest fiscal year, the Railroad Retirement Fund paid out over $1 billion, or roughly what it took in, primarily through payroll levies on employer and employe. As of the same date, the Fund held total assets of some $3.9 billion.

AT FIRST GLANCE the figures tend to suggest a reassuring solvency. However, closer scrutiny of the Fund's current affairs, not to mention its short-term and long-range prospects, points to a different conclusion. To begin with, the financial burden on those who support its operations has grown staggering. At its inception, the payroll tax on both employer and employe ran to 2¾ per cent, on earnings up to $3,600 per year. Today, in contrast, the Fund exacts 7¼ per cent on both parties, on the first $4,800 earned, or over twice as much as the social security system. What's more, according to existing schedules, the tax by 1969 gradually will rise to 9 1/8 per cent. Under measures recently contemplated, it might easily climb beyond 10 per cent apiece.

Despite the best efforts of its contributors, the Fund, *vis-a-vis* its obligations, has begun to fall behind. True, as noted above, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, revenues covered outlays. In the current fiscal year, however, the budget anticipates a short-fall of more than $50 million, as well as a further deficit for fiscal '63. On an actuarial basis, *i.e.*, one which calculates the future benefits likely to accrue to those now on the rolls, the Fund is in deep financial trouble. For it has incurred liabilities to pensioners, workers and their dependents which exceed its present and projected assets by over $5 billion.

On all counts, things are bound to go from bad to worse. For as matters now stand the number of retired workers is slated to rise at a rapid clip—from 825,000 to 865,000 in 1962 (and to 910,000 by the end of 1963). If the recommendations of the Presidential Commission are carried out, moreover, the trend will pick up speed. At latest reckoning nearly 75,000 active employes were at least 65 years old, the age at which the Commission, after a five-year transition, would make retirement mandatory. In contrast, the number of people working on the railroad has dwindled. At the end of 1961, the industry employed fewer than 800,000 men, well below the level of the Thirties. Today, in short, a minority of people on the job are paying the freight for the retired majority.

While nobody at the time could have forecast so grotesque an outcome, at least a few farsighted observers in the Thirties had their qualms. Twice the Supreme Court declared railroad retirement legislation unconstitutional; it finally won its niche in the statutes only when management and labor agreed to let it stand unchallenged. By lumping together the contributions of the entire industry, the system in effect compels flourishing railroads to carry part of the load for their less prosperous colleagues. Hence Western roads today are helping to meet pension costs largely accrued in the South and East. Similarly, after the fashion of all compulsory pension schemes, it has bestowed unearned benefits upon those who retired early in the game (or, so to speak, robbed Peter to pay Paul). Finally, in the hands of politicians who rarely look beyond the next election, it has incurred liabilities which far exceed its capacity to pay, and which can be made good only by future generations.

WHAT IS TRUE of the Railroad Retirement Fund, of course, largely applies to the social security system as well. As of a recent date, according to a vice president of Equitable Life, the old age survivors and disability insurance programs, despite a relentless advance in tax rates, had accumulated an actuarial deficit of over $300 billion. If the system is expanded to include medical care, as urged by the White House, no man can safely predict how high the deficit may mount. What is certain, however, is that at some point it will grow too great to bear. The past is weighing all too heavily on the present. Let it not become a crushing burden on the future.

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A Thwarted Power Grab

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

IN HITLER'S THIRD REICH and in many dictatorships, "democracy" is preserved by the quaint system of allowing the populace to vote for a prescribed program and a picked ticket—and for no other. In brief, the lucky people can go to the polls as long as they vote "Yes" for the administration's plans and candidates.

Well, the New Frontiersmen must have been reading how the trick works because earlier this year, on January 10, Civil Service Commissioner John Macy, Jr., informed the 2,446,431 careerists who work for the Federal government under his supervision that they can say whatever they like about the New Frontier legislation—as long as they say "Yes!"

Mr. Macy's ruling is a two-stage weapon because it not only seeks to repeal a piece of the civil service statute (Public Law 87-126), but for the first recallable time in American history gives written, official instructions to government workers that they must politically support the party in power.

Back in the halcyon days of the spoils system, when an incoming administration fired all the incumbents and replaced them with loyal supporters, it was expected that the voices and votes of the workers belonged to the ruling party. But, even then, it's doubtful if political bosses snapped out orders so openly and forthrightly as did Mr. Macy and, besides, the Civil Service Act was supposed to have changed all that.

The first lawmaker to notice Macy's ukase was, not unnaturally, Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.), who specializes in exposing bureaucratic rascality. Williams found this passage in the Macy letter of January 10:

"Definitive statutory language prohibits the use of appropriated funds for 'publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.' Such language clearly limits the career official's position of possible support of or opposition to new or amendatory legislation."

Had Macy stopped there, he would have been stating an obvious, familiar fact of law known to everybody in official Washington. But the Commissioner proceeded as follows:

"Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the Administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups."

This nifty but illogical and unlawful subterfuge jumped out of the page at the close reading of Williams, who told me—and later his colleagues—that:

"This is a poorly-concealed directive to career civil service employes of the Federal government that this Administration expects them to take an active part in speaking before public groups for the specific purpose of selling the political philosophy and legislative programs of the New Frontier Administration. In my opinion this ruling is a definite violation of the Federal law. . . ."

It certainly is. The Senator wrote the Commissioner and also sent a letter to the Justice Department on the very day that the globe-girdling Attorney General returned to this country. Macy gave a very feeble reply, saying:

MACY

WILLIAMS

"The document was distributed for whatever use department and agency heads might wish to make of it. It was in no sense a directive or a formal action. . . ."

This is an inaccurate description of a document which is entitled, "Ruling—Role of a Career Official in Support of Federal Programs." At the present writing, Attorney General Kennedy has not addressed his legal scholarship to the pertinent query in Senator Williams' letter:

"In the opinion of the Department of Justice, is this ruling legal?"

It isn't, of course, legal, and there is nothing that John Macy, Robert F. Kennedy and President Kennedy can rightly do except back down.

But the incident, coming in an election year, says something about the Kennedy Administration which the American public ought to heed. These boys play their politics rough, and they play for keeps.

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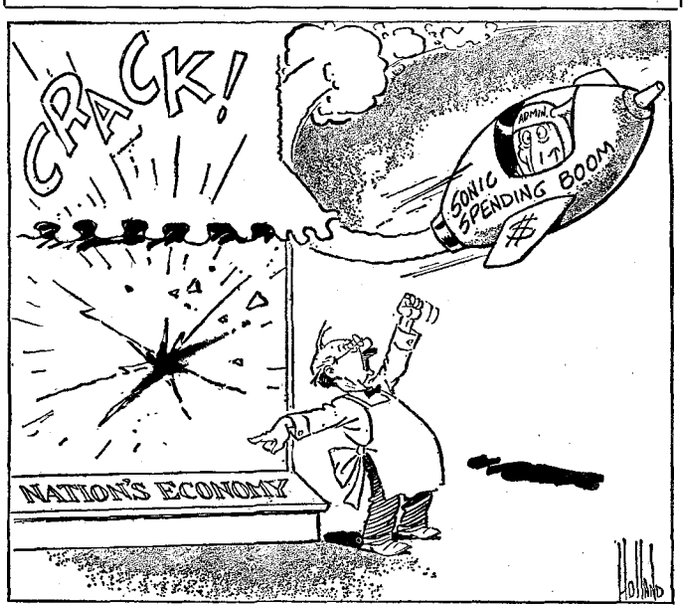
ANOTHER SHATTERED FRONT



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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

There are five million acts on Federal and state statute books. Yet they keep saying ignorance of the law is no excuse.

—Wesley Izzard

Vol. XIX, No. 12—Section IV. March 24, 1962

ON THE WAY TO THE BLOCK WITH THE KENNEDY PLANNERS

The Right Under Scrutiny

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is a hard-hitting conservative newspaper. An editorial about the *Life-Look-Time-Newsweek*-CBS-NBC "exposures" of the Right concluded with these thoughtful paragraphs:

"The extraordinary coverage accorded the American Right wing would not be so remarkable had the consecutive thinkers responsible for it displayed, at some point in their varied careers, an equal concern about the American Left.

"But we can recall no spreads in *Time* or *Life* or *Look*, for example, about the Institute of Pacific Relations, which all but dominated this nation's disastrous Far Eastern policy in the days following World War II.

"We can recall no CBS television spectaculars on the Americans for Democratic Action or the American Civil Liberties Union.

"We can recall no jests in *Newsweek* about the occasion on which the managing editor of the Washington *Post* joined forces with the editor of the *Democratic Digest* to hire a confidence man to get the goods on the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, whose "tactics" they found so reprehensible. They instructed their con man, by the way, to use any tactics that served his purposes.

"We can recall, finally, no exhaustive treatment of the prodigious campaign to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, although it strikes us that it is no more illogical to abolish a standing committee of Congress because you object to its findings than it is to advocate the impeachment of a Supreme Court Justice because you object to his.

"Maybe, on the other hand, we're all wrong. Maybe it's all just a remarkable coincidence that so many of our liberal observers should reach the same conclusions about the same problems at the same time and in substantially the same degree.

"And maybe the Rightists are just lucky to be getting so much publicity."

Mostly Democrats?

From Roll Call, the newspaper of Capitol Hill

The guide who was conducting a tour through the FBI headquarters had obviously sparked the curiosity of the group when he made reference to the list of the 10 "most wanted criminals" in the nation.

A young girl asked if they were all men, or if there were some young women among them.

An older lady wanted to know if most of them weren't "dope addicts."

But the third question broke up the ball game, when a small boy inquired, "are they mostly Democrats?"

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The Beginning of a Larger Fraud

From the Chicago Tribune

Mr. Kennedy's bill for Federal medical care for the elderly under social security was sent to Congress cluttered up with a wide variety of other schemes for spending money on everything from air pollution to vaccination. No apprasial of the total cost was offered, but the bill would run into the billions.

The starting cost of the medicare program has been placed at $1 billion in the first year by Secretary Ribicoff of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The cost would be met, in theory, by hiking the social security tax on employers and employes by one-quarter of 1 per cent and raising the base of the tax from $4,800 to $5,200.

Mr. Kennedy admitted that medical care is available to the elderly through private health insurance, but contended that the coverage was inadequate. He also conceded that help was extended through public assistance and through the existing Kerr-Mills bill, applying to the "medically indigent." But he said that this kind of help is "less appealing" because it requires a means test and reaches few persons not already eligible under relief.

The kind of "appeal" to which Mr. Kennedy really addresses himself is political appeal, for, as usual, he is shopping for votes. He expects to get them from older people who have not read the fine print of the bill and who are expecting a great deal more than they would get if it were enacted.

The plan has been misrepresented to a degree where it is generally overlooked that it would not cover all persons 65 or over. Only those under social security at the time of their retirement would qualify. Mr. Kennedy made glancing reference to this fact in saying that "direct payment" may be necessary to cover those left out.

Those who do qualify would pay up to $90 for the first nine days in a hospital, and would then receive up to 81 days more of hospital care at Federal expense. In a nursing home, they would be allowed a total of 180 days. In a hospital, the patient would receive free care from internes or residents, but if he specified his own doctor, he would pay the fees himself. He would also be required to do so if he were treated by a doctor at home or visited a doctor's office. Should he require surgery, he would also have to pay the surgeon's fee.

In the hospital, medicines would be furnished free, but prescriptions for medical needs at home would be the responsibility of the ailing person.

So much less than comprehensive care would be provided by the government, and, in the nature of things, those who expect their medical cost worries to end would be disappointed. We are fairly sure that the Administration is counting on just this reaction, and that the present program is advanced simply to get the Federal foot in the medical door.

Once those who had expected to get a great deal for nothing were disabused, we could expect a clamor that the government was not meeting its "responsibilities" to the old people, and then there would be a great political pressure campaign to expand services and costs far beyond the initial offering. The rush would be on to convert this beginning into a drive for social medicine, which, predictably, would not then be confined to the elderly, but extended to everyone. This is the way politicians characteristically work.

So this legislation begins as a fraud upon those whom it proposes to afford relief, and the original fraud would be compounded as time went on by the regimentation of the medical profession and the institution of a vastly costly system of public medicine. If doctors can be converted into servants of the bureaucracy, so can everyone else. The virus of coming tyranny lurks in schemes like this.

Conference Table 'Peace'

By EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT

THUS FAR, in meeting with the Soviets, Americans have sought to communicate and express truths. We assume that the purpose of a meeting is "to make a deal" to serve the interests of both parties. We assume agreements or contracts will be honored because this is in the interests of both parties.

But to our Soviet counterparts a conference or international negotiation is a tactical maneuver. The meeting can be used whether an agreement results or not.

The Soviets use conferences to pressure the West into making some concession. If an agreement must be concluded, they can break it whenever necessary.

In analyzing how the Soviets use conferences and contacts as a weapon, Dr. Stefan T. Possony, chief of political research, Hoover Library, Stanford University, said recently: "You will find that whenever the Soviets come to a conference, they want *us* to give something. They beautifully prepare why it would be advantageous for us to give and why, if we were to give, peace would be assured—for another interim period."

In his letter to *Roll Call*, the newspaper for congressmen, Soviet Diplomat Georgi M. Kornienko admitted as much in Communist-style double-talk when he said the exchange of Soviet-US parliamentarians would "create better understanding between the two countries in the interests of peace."

Do these exchanges and talks further the cause of "peace?" Look at the map since World War II!

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Voice of Authority

From the Washington Post

Representative Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., (R.-Conn.) recently invoked both Webster and the Bible to help end the intraparty debate over the GOP's "image." Listen:

"The very first definition in Webster's Dictionary of this word says: 'Image: an imitation or likeness of any person or thing.'

"The First Commandment says, 'Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image.'

"Go, and be thus commanded! Let us have no 'image' for the Republican party but only the real thing."

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Left-Wing Hangover

By GEORGE FOWLER

WE WERE NOT in the editorial offices of the New York *Post* the day following the March 7 Young Americans for Freedom rally at which 18,000 enthusiastic conservatives packed Madison Square Garden. But the atmosphere must have been like that of Billy Conn's dressing room some 20 years ago after the handsome Pittsburgher had thrown away the heavyweight title by slugging with Joe Louis in a late round: the same gloomy disbelief, the same mutterings of "how did it happen?"

James A. Wechsler, *Post* editor, had served the night before as chairman of a left-wing "counter-rally" held a half-mile uptown at St. Nicholas Arena, an ancient, frayed-wood fight club seating 4,000. This is the same Wechsler who, as a 20-year-old member of the Young Communist League, wrote the 1935 book *Revolt on the Campus.* Wechsler foresaw the twilight of capitalism and a youth exodus toward the collectivist ideal. And well he might have. For in those days the orators of the Left were filling the Madison Square Gardens of the land and the conservatives couldn't draw capacity in a three-buck hotel room.

WECHSLER

But now it was 1962, and they were sitting around in the *Post* building on lower Manhattan's West Street. The morning after. And how they must have been holding their heads.

The leftists, some 1,000 of them, piled out of the subways and began picketing the Garden before the YAF rally began. Some carried signs reading "YAF for Young Americans for Fascism." (Courts have ruled it permissible to call one a Fascist, but libelous/slanderous to call one a Communist without proof.) Other signs called for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and "Hands off Cuba."

Many wore beards which obviously were living their *own* lives, without interference from their *owners.* Many carried signs urging us to "Ban the Bomb." An unsoaped crew, they evidently had banned the bubbles.

Among the pickets were members of Americans for Democratic Action (the New Frontier's "smart set"); Advance, a youth group mentioned in testimony before congressional committees probing Communism; and the Youth Organizing Committee Against the Ultra-Right Rally (YOC). The YOC leader runs an outfit called the Liberation Committee for Africa.

Eventually they left the Garden and headed for Wechsler's party at St. Nick's, where a crowd of about 2,000 filed into the old fight club. With little more than a half-full house, Wechsler, Representative William Fitts Ryan (D.-N. Y.) (Eleanor Roosevelt's latest protege) and others addressed the gathering.

The second-story doors to the fire escapes were closed and poor Irving Cohen, who runs the fights, must have had a time airing out the joint for his next card.

The speakers called for nuclear disarmament and attacked "big bankrolls" as being responsible for the huge conservative turnout at the Garden. But apparently liberalism is getting old and must go home to its "pad" early. For, by the time the featured speaker, Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.), arrived to orate, almost half the gang had left.

And so Wechsler had to come up with a morning-after cure for his political nightmare—an evening which must have seemed like the changing of the worlds to him. But, like any good propagandist, he decided not to let the faithful know how badly the war was going. And so he ran a two-column head on page four: "Liberals Rally to Offset Right."

The lead stated defensively that "there were two sides to the political story in New York last night." The *Post's* show of bravado reminded one of the words to the Columbia University football song: "Oh who owns New York? Oh we own New York!"

For so long it appeared as though the liberals actually did own New York. But after rally night they must have felt the key to the city slipping from their hands. Possibly, some day soon, members of the Committee to Abolish Patriotism and Soap (CAPS) will spot James Wechsler on the street.

"Tell us, Mr. Wechsler," they will ask eagerly, "tell us about how good things were back in the old days. You were there. You know."

Quoted and Quotable

From the Congressional Record: Mr. Gross. [Representative H. R. Gross of Iowa] We have just heard the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] expound on the subject of the gross national product . . . . The gross national product is a statistic, and that is all it is. I can give you another statistic. The human body is approximately 2 per cent skin. I suppose because it is 2 per cent skin that you could skin the gentleman from Louisiana and it would not hurt him too much.

Saturday Review of Literature: Tucked away in the classified ad section of the local paper in Landrum, South Carolina, a few weeks ago was this notice: "I will no longer be responsible for any debts incurred by Robert or John F. Kennedy."

Letter by A. L. Rubenstein of New York City to the Wall Street Journal: A comment on Professor Mietus' letter (February 16), "Security Through Spending": Many of us, including perhaps Professor Mietus, wonder whether the inflation due to our defense posture does not result in less defense per dollar, with increased spending and further inflation. This might not be so if defense spending were solely concerned with defense, and not with the maintenance of employment and general prosperity. A doctrine which makes good economic sense is "millions for defense but not one cent for tribute."

Landlord's letter to the New York Daily News: There's nothing new about Governor Rockefeller's idea of having low-income tenants live along with middle-income groups, at the low-income rent. I've had tenants like this for 19 years, thanks to rent control. The only difference is that I subsidize them, and not the state.

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QUESTION *of the Week*

Because HUMAN EVENTS is under-financed and our staff is overworked, we can no longer give individual answers to the hundreds of questions that come to us each week. In this space, we will endeavor to answer each week the question or questions asked most often which have widest appeal.

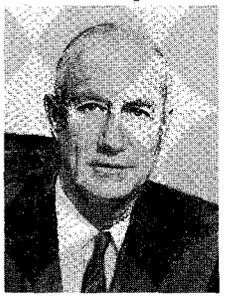
Q. Which present or former members of Americans for Democratic Action hold high positions in the Kennedy Administration?

A. Here is the list:

- Theodore C. Sorensen, Special Counsel to the President
- Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and Harris L. Wofford, Jr., Special Assistants to the President
- Chester Bowles, the President's Special Representative and Adviser on African, Asian and Latin American Affairs
- G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
- Philip H. Coombs, Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs
- Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Consultant to the State Department on Women's Activities
- Henry H. Fowler, Under Secretary of the Treasury
- Archibald Cox, Solicitor General, Justice Department
- Frederic C. Belen, Assistant Postmaster General
- Charles S. Stoddard, Director, Technical Review Staff, Interior Department
- Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture
- Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture
- Robert G. Lewis, Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation
- John A. Baker, Director, Agricultural Credit Services
- Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor
- Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor
- George L. P. Weaver, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs
- Charles Donahue, Solicitor, Labor Department
- Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
- Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary of H. E. W. (for legislation)
- Mrs. Jim G. Akin, congressional liaison officer, H. E. W.
- Howard Morgan, Vice Chairman, Federal Power Commission
- Philip Elman, Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission
- George Docking, Director, Export-Import Bank of Washington
- Frank W. McCulloch, Chairman, National Labor Relations Board
- Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing & Home Finance Agency
- Jack T. Conway, Deputy Administrator, Housing & Home Finance Agency
- Sidney H. Woolner, Commissioner, Community Facilities Administration
- William L. Taylor, Special Assistant for Liaison, Commission on Civil Rights
- James Loeb, Ambassador to Peru
- J. Kenneth Galbraith, Ambassador to India
- Thomas K. Finletter, Permanent Representative, United States mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Jonathan B. Bingham, United States Representative on the Trusteeship Council, United Nations

America's Disastrous 'No-Win' Foreign Policy

"The 'no-win' policy which the United States is presently pursuing is leading us to a compromise with evil from which there is no escape. You cannot compromise with evil and maintain a standard of good." This is the conclusion of *Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S. C.)* in the 11th in the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS *Congressional Interview.* Senator Thurmond points out that our "no-win" policy emanates from a false appraisal of the international Communist menace and that only through an accurate and objective reappraisal can we hope to embark upon a WIN policy—and so protect and restore freedom. This interview will bring a crucial problem to the attention of all Americans and will provide a positive course of action to cope with the threat.



THURMOND

* * *

Other interviews in the 1962 series which you may wish to have, and speaker and subject, are listed below:

10. *Senator Karl E. Mundt (R.-S. D.)*—Let's Stop Importing Communist Propaganda.

9. *Representative Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wis.)*—The "Blackjack" in the Kennedy Farm Program.

8. *Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)*—The Administration's Political Power Grab.

7. *Senator John G. Tower (R.-Texas)*—Full Socialization of Medicine Lurks in the Medicare Program.

6. *Newburgh, New York, City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell*—The Story Behind the Infamous NBC "White Paper No. 9."

5. *Representative John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)*—The Cuban Fiasco and other Administration Failures in Foreign Policy.

4. *Representative Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.)*—Bigger and Bigger Federal Spending in the New Budget Proposals.

3. *Representative Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)*—Kill the $100-million UN Bond Purchase Deal.

2. *Representative Joseph D. Waggonner (D.-La.)*—Conservatism Crosses Party Lines.

1. *Representative W. J. B. Dorn (D.-S. C.)*—The Congressional Coalition.

* * *

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Philadelphia Story

The Tottering Empire of Bill Green

By PAUL JONES

Editorial Writer, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS of 1962 offer the Republicans of Pennsylvania their greatest opportunity in ten years. The result statewide will depend on how things turn out in the Philadelphia area—heavily Democratic at its urban core, strongly Republican in its suburbs.

Mayor Dilworth resigned without giving a reason because the City Charter prohibits any official from running for a new post while retaining the one to which he was elected or appointed. It was taken for granted that Dilworth intended to file for the Democratic nomination for governor as soon as he was free to do so.

The Democrats slated Dilworth reluctantly. The Democratic organization headed by Congressman William J. (Bill) Green, Jr., chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee, refused to back Dilworth in 1954 and 1958. The Democrats won both times. This year they were still suspicious of a reformer identified with Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). They also had to swallow Joseph S. Clark for re-election to the Senate. Rank-and-file Democrats may balk at a state ticket headed by an all-Philadelphia, all-ADA team, as a Dilworth-Clark ticket is.

In Pennsylvania, the governor's office is the last remaining stronghold of political patronage on a massive scale. It controls 35,000 to 40,000 jobs, perhaps 10,000 of them in the Philadelphia area. These are the very life blood of the Green organization.

When he resigned, Dilworth submitted an opinion by his City Solicitor to the effect that Philadelphia should elect a new mayor in November, 1962. This indicated an intention to make a fight of it with a reform candidate, which would strengthen his position against the organization. In a separate petition, the Republicans supported Dilworth's position. An election in the city at the same time as an election for governor would divide the Democrats and help the GOP. Green opposed a '62 mayoralty election, and Dilworth's successor as Mayor, James H. J. Tate, former President of the City Council, is a safe organization man.

The move was contested in the courts, and Dilworth lost. Thus, the mayoralty election will be held over to 1963, in accordance with the State Constitution rather than the City Charter.

THE RISING HOPES of the GOP spring from a surprising state-wide victory in November, 1961, when Republicans elected a Supreme Court Justice.

A year ago, nobody would have given the Republicans a chance. Look at the figures: In 1960, Kennedy needed, it was thought, a majority of 150,000 in the city of Philadelphia in order to overcome Nixon's lead upstate. Bill Green gave JFK more than 300,000, and was able to bask briefly in the limelight as a king-maker, an unbeatable political organizer and boss of the state as well as of Philadelphia.

The Republican City Committee in 1960 talked of holding Kennedy to 100,000 in Philadelphia. If it had, it would have swung the state to the Republican column. The actual majority was a stunning 331,000, not all of it legitimate by any means, and rolled up against an apathetic Republican disorganization.

DILWORTH

GREEN

CLARK

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O'BRIEN

Here is what has happened to Philadelphia Republicans in recent elections for governor:

1950 ..... Lost the city by 117,000 votes
1954 ..... Lost the city by 116,000 votes
1958 ..... Lost the city by 178,000 votes

No Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket has carried Philadelphia since Roosevelt's second election in 1936. It has been a depressing decline, with the Republicans losing one city office after another. In a City Council of 17 members, the GOP is reduced to the minimum minority representation of two seats guaranteed by the City Charter.

The party itself became little more than a vermiform appendix in the lusty body of the Democratic organization. Within the city limits, hundreds of election divisions went uncanvassed during the campaigns. Unmanned polling places on election day allowed Democratic workers a free hand in arranging suitable results.

In one election fraud case, heard recently, teen-age girls admitted receiving a dollar or two for posing as absent voters, forging their names and standing by the voting machine while a Democratic worker operated the correct lever. Some girls managed to vote twice under this system.

News of such goings-on took the shine off the image of a brainy Bill Green, manipulating electronic computers in an austere central command post. It also blurred the picture of an earnest, hard-working Republican City Committee, fighting bravely under the handicap of inept candidates and backward-looking policies.

In short, the whole thing looked like a boat race, and was so judged by the Hessians of city politics. Professionals at the neighborhood level deserted the party in droves. On a single day, a hundred division leaders changed their registration from Republican to Democratic after the GOP lost the state in 1954.

ONE TREMENDOUS MAJORITY racked up for Kennedy in 1960 seemed a sentence of death for Philadelphia Republicans. With margins like that, there was no hope either in the city or in the state.

Yet, in 1961's November elections, the Democrats failed badly, losing the only state office on the ballot. Judge Henry X. O'Brien, a Republican, defeated Justice Anne Alpern for a 21-year term on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Miss Alpern had been Governor Lawrence's Attorney General until a few months before the election. He then appointed her to a vacancy on the Court so she could run as a "sitting judge."

Bar associations endorsed her, newspapers supported her and she was the only Democratic candidate with the blessing of ADA, which refused to back Green's choices for district attorney and city controller in Philadelphia.

Miss Alpern made a tough, no-holds-barred campaign. She might well have won, as most experts predicted she would, if all Republicans had adopted the attitude of the high command—which wrote off the battle as lost before it even started.

Fortunately, a group of energetic conservatives disagreed with the idea that the GOP should hold its fire and its funds for "Operation Governor" this year.

They liked O'Brien's dignified, judicial, reasoned conservatism, an attitude he expressed without equivocation in every campaign speech he made. They argued that no election should be allowed to go by default. The supposed invincibility of the Democrats did not impress them unduly, since Green had committed serious errors in the previous six months, and Dilworth had compounded them by taking a stand that blocked any grand jury investigation into Philadelphia graft.

GREEN'S WORST MISTAKE grew out of the necessity of reducing Pennsylvania's delegation in the House of Representatives from 30 to 27. The census of 1960 showed that Philadelphia's population had remained at 2,000,000, a figure that entitled the city to only five congressmen instead of the present six. Against all the evidence, not to mention common sense, Green, in his capacity as chairman of the Democratic City Committee, ordained that Philadelphia must retain six seats. To make this possible, he offered a redistricting plan that would have added parts of Montgomery and Delaware Counties to the old city districts.

The Main Line suburbs affected by the scheme exploded with indignation. In the eyes of the voters, this was only the first step in a plan to annex them to the Green machine. Without exception, Philadelphia's Republican suburbs have a commission form of government, with a maximum of home rule, and are far better run than the city, with lower tax rates. They are largely populated by refugees from the blessings of machine rule in Philadelphia.

This was Green's biggest blunder, and it came at a time when the papers were featuring running stories of graft and corruption in the city, particularly a juicy transit scandal involving payments of $2,000,000 for repairs that were scamped or never done at all.

The Republicans petitioned for a grand jury investigation.

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A Democratic judge obligingly furnished a lengthy opinion holding that a Democratic city administration was perfectly capable of investigating itself and giving itself a clean bill of health. The Evening Bulletin *commented that it would have saved time just to report: "Bill Green says no."*

At these proceedings, Mayor Dilworth appeared in person at the bar of the court to make a tear-jerking appeal not to besmirch the fair name of Philadelphia, a plea that excited much coarse laughter in the press.

Meanwhile, the going rate for putting a zoning ordinance through the City Council is reliably reported as $2,500, payable to the Democratic party, cash on the barrelhead, and in advance. The seamy situation behind this open scandal could be ventilated only by a grand jury with power to compel testimony under oath. The one builder who had the nerve to swear out a complaint, a young veteran, was at once threatened with arrest and had his contracting business ruined when word went out that he was poison in official eyes. The DA's office seemed unable to make the elementary distinction between attempted bribery and a raw shakedown.

There is no love lost between Bill Green and Dilworth. But they fought side by side, and tooth and nail, to cover up the Philadelphia mess. In the late summer and early fall of 1961, Dilworth, for reasons best known to himself, contrived to cancel out most of his pious platitudes about "good government."

UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, the cry of "No Annexation" stirred up the suburbs as nothing else could have done. In vain, the Democrats tried to explain that it was all a misunderstanding. On election day, people rushed to the polling places with fire in their eyes, demanding: "Where do I vote against annexation?"

It is doubtful even so whether the Republicans could have made such a comeback in the state without the efforts of the conservative groups in the Philadelphia area.

The city and county of Philadelphia lie in the extreme southeastern corner of the state. Ringing the city are four suburban and rural counties—Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester. The problem was to neutralize Philadelphia's Democratic majority with adequate Republican majorities in the other four counties.

In order to mobilize the extra effort required, Mervin Sneath, an able and active conservative from Montgomery County who served as Judge O'Brien's campaign manager, organized a five-county committee for Henry X. O'Brien. Its members worked closely with those county leaders in the regular organization who were not infected with defeatism.

Chief among these was John McClure of Delaware County, who runs a solid Republican organization and is probably the ablest and most experienced of the county leaders. McClure estimated that in an off-year election Philadelphia Democrats could turn in a majority of 100,000 for Alpern. As of the late summer, he could see no better than 75,000 in Republican majorities from the four suburban counties. This was a measure of the job that had to be done.

The five-county committee that went to work was made up of members who in each case had the confidence of the regulars involved. For Delaware County, McClure named John B. McClatchy, Sr., a successful businessman and a dedicated conservative. Chester County furnished Monroe Nute; Bucks, George Ault. Montgomery County, one of the largest, had as cochairmen Anthony Differ and Helen Corson, an energetic leader among conservative women.

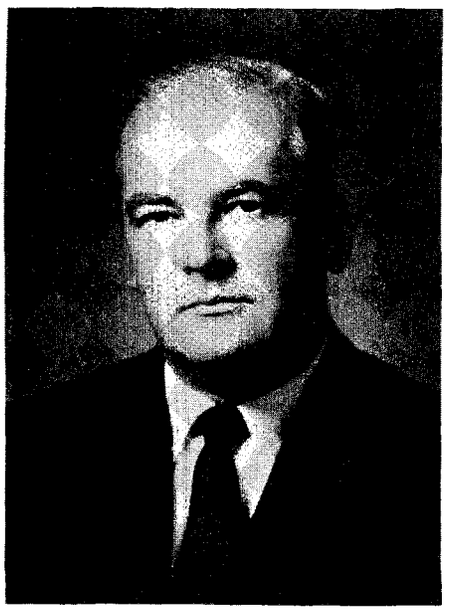
The task of holding down the Democrats in Philadelphia fell largely to William Meehan, son and heir of the late Republican chieftain, Austin Meehan, and a power in his own right. His nomination for the five-county committee was Joseph L. McGlynn, Jr., a well-known lawyer.

Sneath was the over-all chairman and supervisor of the job of raising money, preparing literature and publicity releases, and organizing the personal telephone calls that get out votes.

In spite of continued apathy among the high command in the state, he arranged an appointment with former President Eisenhower at Gettysburg. The expectation was that the General, a busy man, could spare only ten minutes for a routine endorsement. Instead, he talked with O'Brien and Sneath for 40 minutes, became interested in the project, and gave invaluable help. He recognized Sneath as the first lieutenant and reconnaissance officer who was with him in North Africa when Rommel's tanks broke through at Faid Pass in Tunisia. It is also pos-

McCLATCHY

MRS. CORSON



SNEATH

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A Cartoonist's View of Green's Worst Mistake

THIS REDISTRICTING BUSINESS!

–Reprinted with Permission from the Philadelphia Bulletin

sible that he recognized in O'Brien and Sneath people who were doing something about Republican prospects instead of just sitting around and waiting till this year.

THE RESULT in the state was a jolt for the Democrats. The results in the five counties astonished everybody. In Philadelphia, Anne Alpern was held down to 85,000 votes (30,000 ahead of the city ticket, but far under what she hoped for). The target for O'Brien in Delaware County was 35,000. He actually got 54,000, the biggest Republican majority rolled up in that county in recent years. The margin in Montgomery was also impressive. The four suburban counties easily overmatched Philadelphia, with plenty to spare.

By a lot of hard work and enthusiasm, the five-county committee overcame the predicted shortage of votes in the metropolitan area, and put a conservative Republican on the State Supreme Court, where he was badly needed.

Appearing on a TV program, election night, Mayor Dilworth deplored the defeat of Democrat Alpern. He seemed at a loss to explain it. "I guess this is just a bad year for us," he said.

The Republican conservatives have every intention of making 1962 a worse year for the ADA.

Congressman Green, on the same program, appeared unmoved. After all, his city ticket had gone over. But the statewide results boded ill for Green's political empire, which now seems doomed to a short and unhappy life.

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